Spill Contingency Plan

Botany Research Team, Canadian Museum of Nature

19 March 2025

Contents

1) Introduction and Project Details

This contingency plan is based on:
Water Resources Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (2007) Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning. 30 pp. http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100024236 [accessed 15 March 2012]

i) Company name, location and mailing address

Canadian Museum of Nature
PO Box 3443, Stn D
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6P4, Canada

Project Leader: Lynn J. Gillespie, PhD
Email : lgillespie@nature.ca mailto:jsaarela@mus-nature.ca
Phone: 1.613.364.4075 (office), 1.819.271.6830 (cell)
Fax: 1.613.364.4027

Research Site Names, Locations and Periods.

1. The Napartulik Territorial Park study site, a 15 km radius circle centered on Napartulik Hill (79.91218, -89.022768), August 2-16
2. Vicinity of Eureka (79.989232, -85.939663) during transit to and from the Napartulik Territorial Park study area, July 30-August 2 and August 17-20
3. Vicinity of Grise Fiord (76.418059, -82.892829) during transit to and from the Napartulik Territorial Park study area, July 30-August 2 and August 17-20
4. Vicinity of Resolute (74.697517, -94.829203) during transit to and from the Napartulik Territorial Park study area, July 30-August 2 and August 17-20
5. Vicinity of Iqaluit (63.746911, -68.519378) during transit to and from the Napartulik Territorial Park study area, July 30-August 2 and August 17-20

ii) Effective date of spill contingency plan: 19 March 2025

iii) Last revision to spill contingency plan: 19 March 2025 (this version)

iv) Distribution List

The latest version of the plan has been distributed to:

- Paul Sokoloff, Senior Research Assistant, Canadian Museum of Nature
- Nunavut Water Board

v) Purpose and Scope:

The purpose of this plan is to outline response actions for potential fuel spills, of any size, including a worst-case scenario for the Canadian Museum of Nature at their Arctic field camps in July and August 2021. The plan identifies key response personnel and their roles and responsibilities should there be a spill. The plan also identifies the equipment and other resources available to respond to a spill. It details response procedures that aim to minimize all potential health and safety hazards, damage to the environment, and clean-up efforts. The plan has been prepared to ensure quick and effective access to all required information for responding to a spill.

vi) Company Environmental Policy

The mandate of the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMN) is to increase, throughout Canada and internationally, interest in, knowledge of and appreciation and respect for the natural world by establishing, maintaining and developing for research and posterity, a collection of natural history objects, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, and by demonstrating the natural world, the knowledge derived from it and the understanding it represents.

As such, the Museum is committed to understanding and protecting the natural environment, recognizing that protecting the environment requires scientific knowledge of the environment so sound decisions can be made.

The Museum does not have an explicit environmental policy for field research conducted by its staff. However, environmental policy at the CMN is reflected in the Museums Value and Ethics Code:

CMN employees are guided in their work and their professional conduct by a balanced framework of core institutional values: *Honesty and Integrity, Respect for People and Nature, the Pursuit of Excellence,* and *Continuous Learning.*

Honesty and Integrity: *In all actions and relationships, both to the public and to each other.*

- CMN employees work within the laws of Canada and maintain the tradition of political non-partisanship of employees within federal institution.
- CMN employees support both individual and collective accountability and provide Parliament and Canadians with the results of their work.
- At the Canadian Museum of Nature, the manner in which ends are achieved is as important as the achievements themselves;
- CMN employees endeavour to ensure the proper, effective and efficient use of assets and resources.
- CMN employees act at all times in a manner that will bear the closest public scrutiny; an obligation that is not fully discharged by simply acting within the law.

- CMN employees perform their duties and arrange their private affairs so that public confidence in the integrity, objectivity and impartiality of a federal institution are conserved and enhanced.

Respect for People and Nature - *Demonstrating respect, fairness and courtesy in all dealings with the public and fellow CMN employees, as well as demonstrating a deep respect for the natural world.*

- Respect for human dignity and for the value of every person governs the exercise of authority and responsibility, and reinforces the wider range of CMN values.
- CMN business is conducted openly, with respect for diversity and for both official languages of Canada.
- The CMN promotes an attitude of environmental awareness and sensitivity that supports and expresses the principles of conservation and environmental stewardship.

The Pursuit of Excellence: *Striving to achieve exceptional performance and provide outstanding service.*

- CMN employees constantly renew their commitment to serve Canadians by providing quality of service, by adapting to changing needs through innovation, and by seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of CMN programs and services wherever possible.
- CMN employees, in fulfilling their official duties and responsibilities, make decisions in the public interest and behave in accordance with codes of professional practice.
- CMN employees support teamwork, cooperation, collaboration and open communication.

vii) Project Description

The Museum Research team will travel to 5 field research sites in Nunavut (see list above) from 25 July – 25 August (dates approximate). The team will camp at the first site, and explore the plant and lichen diversity of the region in and around all sites by foot (within a radius of 5-10 km, i.e., walking distance) and on daytrips by helicopter chartered by Nunavut Parks and Special Places. Permit applications have or will be submitted to the following agencies, for approval to conduct botanical studies in this region:

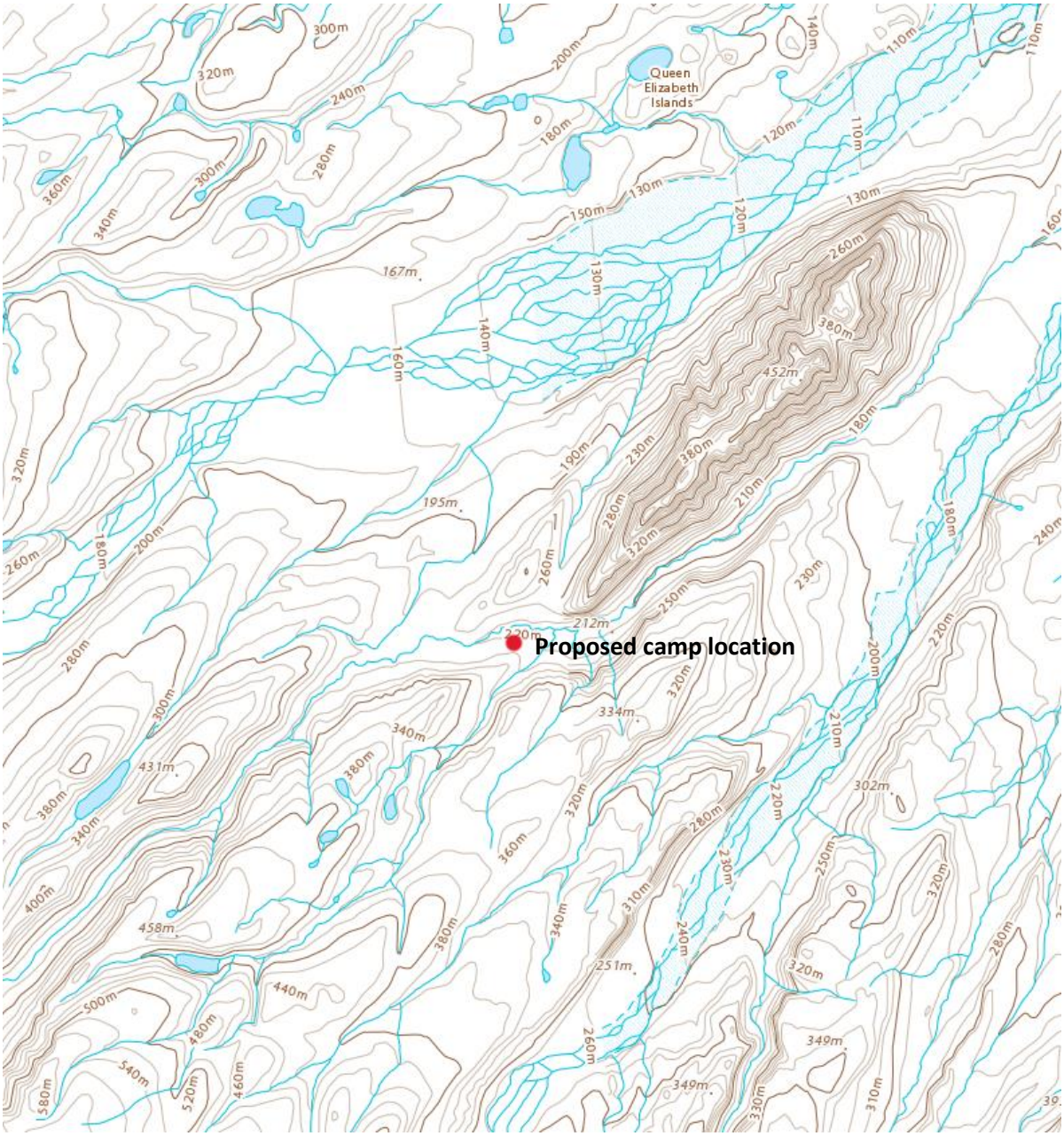
- Nunavut Water Board
- Wildlife Management, Department of Environment, Nunavut

The research team will be transported to these research stations via Twin Otter and helicopter chartered by Nunavut Parks and Special Places, who are supporters of this research.

viii) Site Description

During our fieldwork we will document the flora of the proposed Napartulik Territorial Park, with opportunistic collecting taking place at the communities we will visit enroute to and from the field. We plan on erecting a small temporary camp (two-four sleeping tents, a cooking tent, and a working tent) Napartulik Hill (Fig. 1. All project materials will be removed at the end of this field season.

Figure 1. Location of the proposed camp near Napartulik hill, Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut.



ix) List of Hazardous Materials on Site

When camping in vicinity of our three field stations, the fuel storage area will be around a tent designated as our kitchen tent. Here we will store camp fuel (white gas) to fuel our small camp stoves. The exact location for these fuel storage area is not known in advance. It will be established when we arrive at the site to set up the temporary camp. Table 1 lists the hazardous materials that will be stored on site, type of storage container, the normal and maximum storage quantities, and storage locations. Material safety data sheets (MSDS) for these fuels are included in Appendix 1.

Table 1: List of hazardous materials stored on site, type of storage container, the normal and maximum storage quantities, and storage locations.

Material	**Storage Container**	**Normally On-site**	**Maximum On-site**	**Storage Location and Uses**
White gas (naphtha) [Coleman camp fuel]	3.8 L (1 can)	7.4 L (2 cans)	11.2 L(3 cans)	Near kitchen tent, used to fuel camp stoves for cooking

x) Existing preventative measures

Planning for an emergency situation is of utmost importance due to the nature of the hazardous materials stored on site, and the remoteness of the proposed sites.

White gas (naphtha) will be stored in the containers it comes in, and in fuel bottles for camp stoves.

The project leader and camp manager will monitor fuel storage daily to check for leaks and other damage to the fuel containers.

Grey water from cooking (this will be minimal) will be dumped at least 100 m from all water sources.

xi) Additional copies

Hard copies of this spill contingency plan will be kept on-site, in a binder that contains hard copies of research permits and licences. In the field, digital copies will also be kept on laptop computers and tablet devices. A hardcopy will be held at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa. Copies can be obtained by contacting Lynn Gillespie (contact details above).

xii) Process for staff response to media and public inquiries

We do not expect there to be any media interest should a spill occur at our site (the volume of hazardous materials is extremely low), but should media interest arise, all inquiries will be directed to Mr. Dan Smythe, Senior Media Relations Officer, Communications Services,

Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa. The project leader and/or camp manager will keep the media relations officer informed of any news of potential interest to the media relating to spills.

2) Response Organization

Response personnel:
Project Leader: Lynn Gillespie, PhD, Canadian Museum of Nature
Research Team:
Paul Sokoloff, M.Sc., Canadian Museum of Nature
1 additional specialist from the Canadian Museum of Nature (TBD)
2 bear monitors/guides and 1 student assistant from Grise Fiord or Resolute to be arranged by Nunavut Parks and Special Places
All members of the research team will be working together at the camp.

The research team will have two satellite telephones in camp for communicating externally. We will not know the phone numbers until these phones are activated in June 2021. Upon receipt, the numbers will be written into this guide:

Satellite Phone 1 Number: _____

Satellite Phone 2 Number: _____

3) Action Plan

i) Potential spill sizes and sources for each hazardous material on site

A list of potential spill events and associated discharge volumes in presented in Table 2. The most likely discharge volume is indicated. The spill clean-up procedures focus on the quantity of the most likely discharge. Discharge rates are not given; these could vary depending on the source of the leak or puncture (e.g., a small puncture could discharge over days, whereas a larger puncture could discharge in minutes to hours).

Material (sources)	**Potential Discharge Event**	**Discharge Volume (worst case)**	**Direction of Potential Discharge**
White gas / naphtha (cooking stoves)	1) Leak while connected to camp stoves. 2) Minor leaking can in or outside fuel storage area. 3) Large puncture, fast leaking can in/outside fuel storage area. 4) All cans punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely).	Likely under 3.8 L / 1 can (max 11.2 L / 3 cans)	Fuel will be stored on flat ground, and discharge would be localized to the fuel storage area. There may be potential for long distance underground dispersal into adjacent water sources.

ii) Potential environmental impacts

White gas / naphtha
Environmental impacts: White gas may be harmful to wildlife and the surrounding environment. It is not readily biodegradable. White gas is volatile and flammable.

Worst case scenario: All cylinders were punctured or failed simultaneously and contents leaked into the surrounding environment and ignited leading to an explosion. This could cause serious environmental impacts in the immediate surroundings.

iii) Procedures

A. Procedures for initial actions

- Ensure safety of all personnel.
- Assess spill hazards and risks.
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Stop the spill if safely possible e.g. shut of pump, replace cap, tip drum upward, patch leaking hole.
- No matter what the volume is, notify camp manager immediately.
- Contain the spill – use contents of spill kits to place sorbent materials on the spill, or use shovel to dig dike to contain spill. Methods will vary depending on the nature of the spill. See Section C for more details.

B. Spill reporting procedures

Report spill to project leader and/or camp manager. They will determine if the spill is to be reported to the spill report line.

Fill out a copy of the NWT Spill Report Form (see Appendix 2 for the form). Submit the completed form to the staff at the 24 Hour spill line ASAP.

Nunavut / NWT 24-hour Spill Report Line:
Phone: (867) 920 – 8130
Fax (867) 873 – 6924
Email: spills@gov.nt.ca

Report spill to AAND Manager of Field Operations at 867-975-4289 (phone) and/or 867-975-6445 (fax).

Report spill in an annual report.

C. Procedures for containing and controlling the spill on land

- Initiate spill containment by first determining what will be affected by the spill.

- Assess speed and direction of spill and cause of movement (water, wind and slope).
- Determine best location for containing spill, avoiding any water bodies.
- Have a contingency plan ready in case spill worsens beyond control or if the weather or topography impedes containment.

Specific spill containment methods for land, water, ice and snow are outlined below.

1) Containment of Spills on Land

Spills on land include spills on rock, gravel, soil and/or vegetation. Soil is a natural sorbent, thus spills on soil are generally less serious than spills on water, as contaminated soil can be more easily recovered. Generally spills on land occur during the late spring, summer or fall when snow cover is at a minimum. It is important that all measures be undertaken to avoid spills reaching open water bodies.

Dykes

Dykes can be created using soil surrounding a spill on land. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or down slope of the spilled fuel. A dyke needs to be built up to a size that will ensure containment of the maximum quantity of fuel that may reach it. A plastic tarp can be placed on and at the base of the dyke such that fuel can pool up and subsequently be removed with sorbent materials or by pump into barrels or bags. If the spill is migrating very slowly a dyke may not be necessary and sorbents can be used to soak up fuels before they migrate away from the source of the spill.

Trenches

Trenches can be dug out to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels, pick axes or plant collecting knives/diggers, etc. can be used, depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bedrock or permafrost, which will then provide containment layer for the spilled fuel. Fuel can then be recovered using a pump or sorbent materials.

2) Containment of Spills on Water

Spills on water such as rivers, streams or lakes are the most serious types of spills as they can negatively impact water quality and aquatic life. All measures need to be undertaken to contain spills on open water.

Weirs

Weirs can be used to contain spills in streams and to prevent further migration downstream. Plywood or other materials found on site can be placed into and across the width of the stream, such that water can still flow under the weir. Spilled fuel will float on the water surface and be contained at the foot of the weir. It can then be removed using sorbents, booms or pumps and placed into barrels or plastic bags.

Barriers

In some situations barriers made of netting or fence material can be installed across a stream, and sorbent materials placed at the base to absorb spilled fuel. Sorbents will need to be replaced as soon as they are saturated. Water will be allowed to flow through. This is

very similar to the weir option discussed above. Note that in some cases, it may be appropriate to burn fuel or to let volatile fuels such as gasoline evaporate after containment on the water surface. This should only be undertaken in consultation with, and after approval from the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) or lead agency Inspector.

D. Procedures for transferring, storing, and managing spill related wastes
In most cases, spill clean-ups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving toward the centre of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill clean-up. Hand tools – whatever is available in the field camp (pots and pans, plant diggers, etc.) – can be effective for small spills.

Used sorbent materials are to be placed in plastic bags for future disposal. All materials mentioned in this section are available in the spill kits located at the research camp. Following clean up, any tools or equipment used will be properly washed and decontaminated, or replaced if this is not possible. For most of the containment procedures outlined in Section C, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into empty waste fuel containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

E. Procedures for restoring affected areas
Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, the Museum research team will consult with the AANDC or lead agency Inspector assigned to the file to determine the level of clean-up required. The Inspector may require a site specific study to ensure appropriate clean up levels are met. Criteria that may be considered include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and re-vegetation

4) Resource Inventory

i) On-site resources

We will have hand tools and sorbent materials available in camp should the need to clean up a small spill arise.

ii) Off-site resources / Emergency Contact Numbers

Nunavut / NWT 24-hour Spill Report Line	Phone: (867) 920 – 8130 Fax (867) 873 – 6924 Email: spills@gov.nt.ca
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Inspector	(867) 669-2761
Environment Canada (Emergency) Yellowknife	(867) 669-4725
Nunavut Department of Environment Conservation Office (Iqaluit)	(867) 979-7800
RCMP (Yellowknife)	(867) 669-1111

RCMP (Iqaluit)	(867) 979-0123
RCMP (Kimmirut)	(867) 939-0123
Lory Beaudoin, Canadian Museum of Nature Research Office	(613) 364-4033

5) Training Program

The following training/orientation is delivered by the project leader and/or camp manager to all members of a research team staying in a camp where hazardous material is present. All members of the research team read this spill kit contingency plan before heading into the field.

All members of the research team participate in an orientation session in the field. During this session, the location of the spill kit and fuel storage areas are shown to the team. An overview of the spill action is reviewed when the camp is set up. All Museum personnel are required to have up-to-date first aid training before they can go in the field.

Appendix 1 – Material Safety Data Sheets

Material Safety Data Sheet

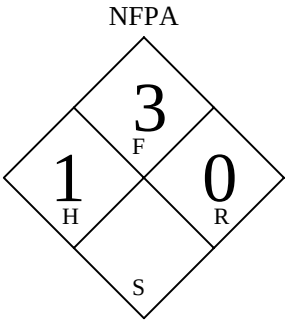
Product: Coleman® Camp Fuel

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Trade Name of this Product: Coleman® Camp Fuel

Manufacturer
HOC Industries, Inc.
3511 N. Ohio
Wichita, KS 67219

Contact Name
Don Poschen
Phone Number
(316) 838-4663
Emergency Phone
(800) 633-8253



2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredient			ACGIH	
Light Hydrotreated Distillate	**CAS Number** 68410-97-9	**Weight %** 100	**TWA** 300 ppm	**STEL** 500 ppm

3. Hazard Identification

******EMERGENCY OVERVIEW******
* WARNING: Flammable Liquid and Vapor. The Flash Point is <0 degrees F.
* This product is a clear, green, light hydrocarbon liquid.
* It has a solvent petroleum odor. The product floats on water.
* When burned the product produces carbon monoxide and other asphyxiants during combustion.
* Harmful if inhaled and may cause delayed lung injury.
* Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.
* Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

* Avoid breathing vapor. Use ventilation to keep vapor below exposure limits.
* Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Material splashed into the eyes will irritate tissues. Gently flush material from eyes with clean water.
* Unprotected exposure to this product will cause skin dryness.
* Remove product soaked clothing and wash with mild soap.
* As with any petroleum product, avoid mixing this product with strong oxidizers.
* This product is not listed on the NTP, IARC, OSHA, or ACGIH lists of suspected/confirmed carcinogens.
* This product may be toxic to fish but will be toxic to birds and wildlife through ingestion during pelage cleaning.
* This product is readily biodegradable in the presence of air and sunlight.
* Spilled material is slippery and may cause falls.
*****END OF EMERGENCY OVERVIEW *****

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Skin.

EYES
Tests on similiar materials suggest acute irritation can be expected.

SKIN
Tests on similiar materials indicate acute irritation is expected to occur upon short-term exposure, chronic dermatitis on prolonged contact.

INGESTION
ACUTE ASPIRATION HAZARD. Tests on similar materials indicate possibility of the following symptoms: headache, nausea, drowsiness, fatigue, pneumonitis, pulmonary adema, central nervous system depression, convulsions, and loss of consciousness.

INHALATION
Tests on similar material indicate the possibility of the following symptoms: headache, nasal and respiratory irritation, nausea, drowsiness, breathlessness, fatigue, central nervous system depression, convulsions, and loss of consciousness.

CHRONIC
Prolonged and/or repeated contact with this material may produce skin irritation and inflammation.
CANCER INFORMATION
Carcinogen listed by:
National Toxicology Program: No
I.A.R.C.: No
OSHA: No
ACGIH: No
This product does not require a cancer hazard warning in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Personnel with pre-existing skin disorders should avoid contact with this product.

4. First Aid Information

EYES
Flush eyes immediately with water for at least 15 minutes or until irritation subsides, occasionally lifting lower and upper lids. Get medical attention promptly.

SKIN
Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If irritation or rash develops, obtain medical assistance. Immediately remove soaked clothing.

INGESTION
CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Do not induce vomiting except at the instruction of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION
Remove person to fresh air and consult a physician. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing give artificial respiration.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES
FLASH POINT: <0°F (<-18°C) Tag Closed Cup
AUTOIGNITION: not available
FLAMMABILITY CLASS: IB
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): not available
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): not available

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Can form flammable mixtures with air and flash at room temperature or upon slight heat application. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance. Explosion hazard in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Mists or sprays may be flammable below fuel's normal flash point. Keep away from heat or open flame.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Dry Chemical, carbon dioxide, and foam. NOTE: Water, fog and foam may cause frothing and spattering. Water stream may spread fire.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS
Use water to cool containers exposed to flames. Do not enter enclosed or a confined work space without proper protective equipment. Fire fighting personnel should wear respiratory protection (positive pressure if available). If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

Products of combustion include fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate area and shut off ignition source. Contain spill and keep from entering waterways or sewers. Use personal protective equipment. Advise EPA or state agency if required. Absorb with inert material. Shovel or sweep spill and place in closed container for disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

HANDLING: Keep product away from high energy ignition sources, heat, sparks, pilot lights,
static electricity, and open flame. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid inhalation of vapors or mists. Use in well ventilated area away from all ignition sources. See Section 8 for additional personal protection advice when handling this product.

STORAGE: Store in a cool area. Store as OSHA Class IB flammable liquid

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: To prevent and minimize fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system. Electrical equipment and fittings must comply with local fire prevention regulations for this class of product. Use the correct grounding procedures. Refer to national, state, or local regulations covering safety at petroleum handling and storage areas for this product.

EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING: Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to refill or clean container since residue is difficult to remove. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES
Wash hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or use of toilet facilities. Do not use harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing exposed skin areas. Take a shower after work if general contact occurs. Remove fuel-soaked clothing and launder before reuse. Launder or discard contaminated shoes and leather gloves.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Use adequate ventilation to keep fuel mists of this material below applicable standard(s). See Section on occupational exposure limits.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION
Safety glasses, splash goggles, or face shield as appropriate. Have suitable eye wash water available.

SKIN PROTECTION
Avoid prolonged and/or repeated skin contact. If prolonged contact cannot be avoided, wear protective impervious gloves and clothing. Acceptable materials for gloves are neoprene, nitrile, or viton.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Up to 1000 ppm, half mask organic vapor respirator. Up to 5000 ppm, full face organic vapor respirator or full face supplied air respirator. Greater than 5000 ppm, fire fighting, or unknown concentration, self contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure should be used.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION
If there is a likelihood of splashing, an oil resistant clothing should be worn. Never wear oil soaked clothing. Launder or dry clean before wearing. Discard fuel soaked shoes. Affix warning labels on containers in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

Maintain local or dilution ventilation to keep air concentration below 100 ppm. Loading, unloading, tank gauging, etc., remain upwind. Request assistance of safety and industrial hygiene personnel to determine air concentrations.

INGREDIENT NAME, CAS #, EXPOSURE LIMITS, PERCENT BY VOLUME

Hydrotreated Light Distillate, CAS # 68410-97-9, OSHA-500 ppm, 100.0

This product contains:
*Cyclohexane, CAS # 110-82-7, OSHA-300 ppm, ACGIH-300 ppm
*Nonane, CAS # 111-84-2, ACGIH-200 ppm
*Octane, CAS # 111-65-9, OSHA-400 ppm, ACGIH-300 ppm
*Heptane, CAS # 142-82-5, OSHA-500 ppm, ACGIH-400 ppm
*Pentane, CAS # 109-66-0, OSHA-1000 ppm, ACGIH-600 ppm

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE
Clear, green liquid.

ODOR
Petroleum Naphtha.

ODOR THRESHOLD
N.D.

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid
BOILING POINT: IBP >100°F (>38°C)
MELTING POINT: N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE: (Reid) 5.3 psi @ 100°F
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 3
SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 60°F (water=1): 0.7
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: not available
SOLUBILITY (H_2O): negligible
PERCENT VOLATILES: 100%
VISCOSITY: not available

Physical data may vary slightly to meet specifications.

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS
Strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Incomplete combustion may produce fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide and other asphyxiants.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Skin effects
May cause irritation or dermatitis with prolonged and repeated contact.

Oral effects
Tests on similar materials indicate an order of acute oral toxicity.

Inhalation effects
Acute toxicity expected on inhalation.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure
Dermatitis and sensitive skin. This product is not listed as carcinogenic or a potential carcinogen by the national toxicology program, by the I.A.R.C. monographs or by OSHA. Nevertheless, good industrial hygienic practices are recommended.

12. Ecological Information

If applied to leaves, this product may kill grasses and small plants by interfering with transpiration and respiration. This product is not toxic to fish but may coat gill structures resulting in suffocation if spilled in shallow, running water. Product may be moderately toxic to amphibians by preventing dermal respiration. This product may cause gastrointestinal distress to birds and mammals through ingestion during pelage grooming.

This product is rapidly biodegradable. Biodegradation is possible within 90 to 120 days in aerobic environments at temperatures above 70˚F (21˚C).

13. Disposal Considerations

RCRA hazardous waste if discarded in its present form. EPA hazardous waste number D001. State and local requirements for waste disposal may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal regulations. Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material**.**

14. Transportation Information

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s., Class 3, UN 1268, PG II
HAZARD CLASS: Class 3 Flammable Liquid
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1268
DOT SHIPPING LABEL: DOT Hazardous material

15. Regulatory Information

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATORY INFORMATION
SARA 302 Threshold Planning Quantity: NOT APPLICABLE

SARA 304 Reportable Quantity: NOT APPLICABLE SARA TITLE III - Section 311/312 Hazard classes:
Immediate/Acute Health Effects: no
Delayed/Chronic Health Effects: yes
Fire Hazard: yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: no
Reactivity Hazard: no

EPA/TSCA Inventory: The components of this product are listed on the EPA/TSCA inventory of chemicals.

SARA TITLE III - Section 313 Supplier notification:
The following chemicals are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:
* Cyclohexane 110-82-7 up to 10%

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): The following chemicals in this product are subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA Section 101(14)(F): Cyclohexane

When this product is used in a mixture, or as an ingredient in another product, or in a manufacturing operation, the petroleum exclusion may terminate and an accidental spill may require reporting to the National Response Center.
STATE LIST DATA - This product contains chemicals which are on the following state lists:
Florida Toxic Substance
Massachusetts Hazardous Substance
Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance
Minnesota Hazardous Substance

STATE LIST DATA - This product contains chemicals which are on the following state lists (continued):
New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substance
New York List of Hazardous Substances
Washington Air Contaminant

16. Other Information

DATE MADE: 2/12/04
DATE REVISED: 6/19/07

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Appendix 2 – NU NT Spill Report Form

(forms also available at http://env.gov.nu.ca/node/66 [accessed 15 March 2012])

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE
TEL: (867) 920-8130
FAX: (867) 873-6924
EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	REPORT TIME	☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR	REPORT NUMBER -
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	OCCURRENCE TIME	☐ UPDATE # TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	

C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)	WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE NAMED LOCATION	REGION ☐ NWT ☐ NUNAVUT ☐ ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR
E	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS	LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS

F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION	
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED	CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION	
H	PRODUCT SPILLED	QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)	QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER
I	SPILL SOURCE	SPILL CAUSE	AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY	DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS		

L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE
M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION **Station operator**	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED **Yellowknife, NT**	REPORT LINE NUMBER **(867) 920-8130**

LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ CCG ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ INAC ☐ NEB ☐ TC	SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MINOR ☐ MAJOR ☐ UNKNOWN	FILE STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ CLOSED

AGENCY	CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS
LEAD AGENCY			
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY			
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY			
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY			